

BATTLE TRENCHES BECOME DEATH VALLEY AND DEAD BLOCK PROGRESS OF VICTORS

ENGLAND IS MECCA OF FUGITIVES FROM WAR'S LURID ZONE

Crowds of Sad-faced Belgians Throng Folkestone, Presenting Strange Contrast to Its Usual Holiday Makers.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—By every boat refugees from Belgium pour into London. They have lost home, money, clothing, everything, and but for the ready and kindly help of the War Refugees' Committee would be both friendless and destitute. All that can be done for them is being done, and many houses in the West End and in the suburbs of the city are being placed at their disposal.

It is estimated that since the beginning of the war about 18,000 refugees have arrived at Folkestone. The hotels and boarding houses there are crowded with them, and they fill the streets in every direction. But it is not the usual holiday crowd which Folkestone knows so well. These sad-faced people who walk soberly about or gather in little groups to discuss topics which are of absorbing interest to them, are not happy, rollicking holiday-makers nor is their language that which is usually heard at the picturesque resort. Folkestone is now a city of refugees. They have come from all parts of France and Belgium, particularly Belgium, and in increasing numbers as the days have passed. A fortnight ago 200 people would have been considered a large number to arrive in one day. This week 200 is not uncommon number, and the vast majority of these have been refugees.

They have been of all classes, the very poor, who are cared for by the relief committee, being a comparatively small proportion. Though every boat from Ostend and Dieppe now brings a number of little groups of families, who have been driven together by the war, and with little or in some cases no money in their pockets, they have come to England confident that they will not be allowed to starve.

WELCOME IN STRANGE LAND.
The arrival in Folkestone of each batch of these refugees is a most interesting study and a most impressive one. Their joy upon stepping for the first time in most instances, upon the soil of England is always evident. They smile at the officials, who always treat them with consideration and respect, some of them cheer and seem, for the moment at least, immensely happy and relieved. Folkestone has seen many happy reunions and many pathetic disappointments in the last few days. One old man, who had been separated from his wife in Belgium, was on the quay the other day when the Ostend boat came in. "There she is! There she is!" he cried, dancing about in his excitement, as he explained to all who were standing by how they had become separated, and how he had doubted if they would ever meet again. On the other hand there are scores of people who stand each day for hours outside the station gates scanning each face as people pass out, and who come away sadly each night when they are told that the last passenger has left the quay.

Last night hundreds of refugees arrived at Charing Cross station, most of them coming from Antwerp. Waiting for them on the platform were all sorts of willing, kindly helpers. There were Red Cross nurses, Boy Scouts, Catholic priests and a host of lady interpreters, who had volunteered for the work. A fleet of motorcars, organized by the War Refugees' Committee, was waiting to take the travelers to their destinations.

EXILES FROM CONVENT.
Not the least pathetic were a party of nearly 50 nuns of the order of the Little Sisters of the Poor, who had been driven out of their convent in Brussels and other parts of Belgium. English sisters of their order were waiting for them.

Only one thing was lacking in the admirable arrangements made for the reception of the refugees—hardly any of the interpreters spoke Flemish. Several of the poorer people knew no other language, and there were few who could understand them. Plans are being made to send to London who wish to do what they can for these poor wanderers have been requested to communicate with the War Refugees' Committee at the General Buildings, Aldwych.

WARNING SAVES GENERAL

Hears French Soldier, and Next Shell Kills Two Officers.

BOULOGNE, Sept. 23.—The Temps today prints a letter dated September 9 received from a friend at the front, who says:

"For four days we have been fighting without stopping, and during so little time this morning I fell asleep in an automobile and bursting shells in the road hardly caused me to blink my sand-laden eyelids.

"We are holding our own, but at what a cost! All the horizon is in flames! All the villages within twenty-five miles are burning and the night sky seems glittering with sparks.

"The noise is such that one ceases to perceive it. We live in the midst of death today. I owe my life to a miracle. Two big shells fell on and wrecked the house where I was talking to General —.

"At the first explosion, which crashed the roof, I advised the general to take shelter behind the wall.

"Hardly had I left him when the second shell exploded in the very spot where I had been standing. The whole house burst into flames. Captain A —, to whom I had been speaking, fell forward dead and Colonel B —, who was entering the drawing room, also was instantly killed.

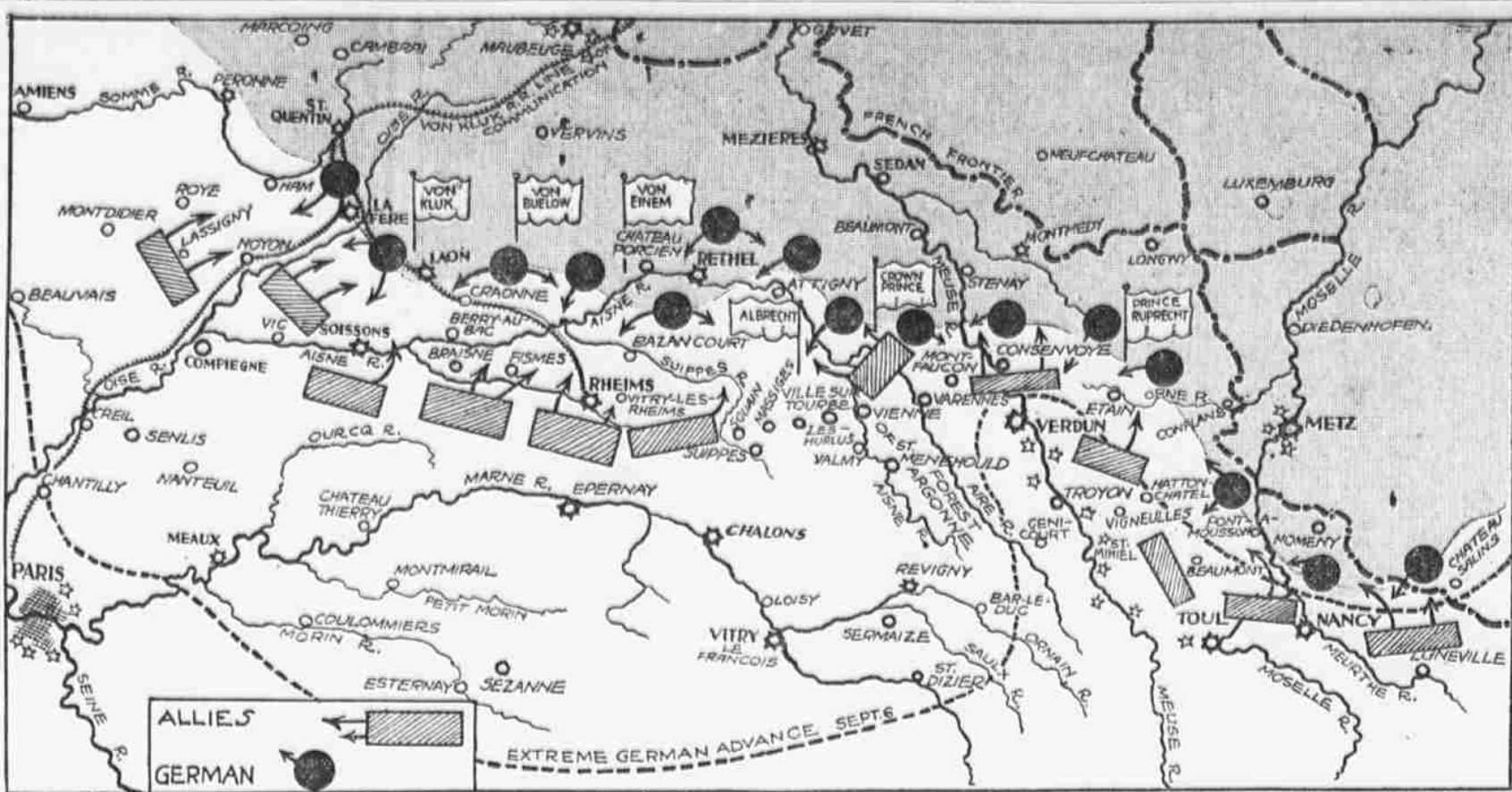
"I got out of the debris through a window. Upon that threshold of the house — General —, Colonel T — and Lieutenant V —, all grievously wounded. My name has been mentioned in the army orders."

FOUR OF KAISER'S SONS REPORTED IN HOSPITALS

Rome Hears Princes Are Suffering From Serious Wounds.

ROME, September 23.—The Berliner Tageblatt has in its columns expressed the hope that Italy would continue to maintain her neutrality in order that she may play the role of mediator in restoring peace.

The Tageblatt also states that four of the Kaiser's sons are lying in hospitals seriously wounded.



The 10th day of the battle on the Aisne and nearby river valleys, from Noyon to the Lorraine frontier, finds the great armies still lined up in front of each other almost in a deadlock from one of the greatest artillery duels the world has ever known. While the Germans claim to have retaken the Heights of Craonne, and to have gained a small town near Rheims, and to have attacked the heights along the Meuse, at Vigneulles, which is near Troyon, the French claim that these movements of the enemy were without special result, and that the advantage still lies with the allies, especially in their flanking movement near Noyon, Lassigny, and on the left bank of the River Oise, where they are threatening the forces of the German right, under von Kluck. Official reports give no details of this flanking movement, but unofficially the French war near Peronne and St. Quentin on the Somme, and a large French force at Arras. The German right has also moved its headquarters north over the Belgian line.

ENFORCED MILITARY DUTY SOON MAY BE ORDER IN ENGLAND

Even if Germany Is Defeated, Fears Are Expressed That Russian Acts May Make Conscription Necessary.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

In view of the war raging in Europe and the necessity of sending big drafts of men to the front, liberals are beginning to discuss the possibility of conscription. If conscription comes, the probabilities are that it will, there will be no time for protest, as it would require merely an order in Council and not an act of Parliament. Conscriptionist newspapers, and they form the bulk of the press at present, are hard at work and have won the first point. They will now press their advantage, for they know that such an opportunity may never come again.

Once conscription is upon England it will hold good, for it will not pass at the end of the war, even in the event of Germany being defeated. Russia will afford ample excuse for riveting the thrall ring of militarism more firmly upon the throat of the English people. A fortnight ago one had the hope that this war would see the end of conscription in Germany; now a diminishing hope is coupled with a lively fear that it may be the birth of it here. It is true, no responsible politician has suggested conscription, but two months ago no responsible politician suggested war. Liberals holding in no answer to be made to all this agitation or are they to sit idly by, helplessly trusting in the stability of politicians under stress, without so much as attempting to strengthen their hands?

Mr. Wells' suggestion that it ought to be made possible for every male in the country between 15 and 60 to enlist for public service is one that looked like being carried out, with no choice for shirkers, a century ago, when England was at war with France and America, and a large number of the English troops were tied up in Ireland.

At the beginning of 1914 statistics were prepared giving the number of males whom it would be easy to turn into soldiers. The result showed that there were just 2,744,477 between 15 and 60 capable of bearing arms. At that time the population of the United Kingdom was under 48,000,000. A month or two later the allied armies entered Paris, and what might have been a scheme of universal service was forgotten in the rejoicings of a temporary peace.

ENLISTMENT GOING ON.

There are some portions of Mr. Asquith's speech at the Guildhall banquet which attracted much notice and will put an end to the frantic appeals of those fussy people who, in their mistaken sense of patriotism, have been doing so much mischief. It was that in which the Premier stated that Lord Kitchener's second army had already obtained between 250,000 and 300,000 men. It is to be noted, therefore, that while overzealous young females have been rushing about with white feathers, employers have been seeking to force enlistment on their men by threats of dismissal, and excitable people have been denouncing cricket and football, there are already more recruits accepted than have been asked for.

As a matter of fact, more men have enlisted than accommodations can be provided for it is a notorious fact that there are no barracks available, and that in order to shelter them a vast number of buildings will have to be utilized. Uniforms will also have to be provided, horses for the cavalry, rifles for the infantry and instructors for all.

Since the war the value of the British soldier has gone up immensely in the public estimation. Six weeks ago Tommy Atkins would have been contemptuously refused a drink in every hotel bar in London. Today he is an honored guest, while the young man who, for some reason refuses to enlist, is treated with derision. It is interesting also to notice how the national emergency and the magnitude of war in which it has been met by the Government is being appreciated in the music halls, quarters and usually sympathetic to Liberal statements. Portraits are being nightly shown on screens, and the gathering cheer as the photographs of Mr. Asquith, Lloyd-George and Mr. Churchill appear. They cheer these nearly as warmly as they do that of Lord Kitchener. But that is not all. A portrait of Mr. Rudmond is generally included in the set, and it is pleasant to note that the patriotism and generosity of the Irish leader is heartily appreciated.

Whatever be the duration of the war there is no doubt that it is popular in England and that the British people will

REAL MAXIE COSTUMES

Specimens at U. of P. Museum Are Aprons With Shells of Fruits.

The real costume worn by an Indian woman in dancing the real maxie is now in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, brought there by Doctor Farnbee from southern British Guiana, along with many other ethnological specimens. The costume is a little apron of various makes, with little shells of native fruits hanging from every part of it and from the bracelets and anklets.

The shells are filled with seeds which rattle vigorously when the dance is going on. They are worn by both sexes, and the dance is one used in courtship. Literally maxie means "peppermint" in the native language, and it is supposed to imitate the swaying of the peppermint tree as they seek to imbue themselves in the earth. It is reported that this dance is very graceful, but is not entirely like that which is used in civilization. It was first taken from the Indians by the Portuguese, and became vulgarized as the "maxie" and was later introduced into the United States.

The costume is made entirely from the feathers of the macaw and other colored birds, and these are woven in the native cotton cloth, which is a very beautiful and the workmanship is exquisite in color and design.

BERLIN CHEERS LOSS OF BRITISH CRUISERS

Say Submarines Escaped Unharmful After Sinking Warships.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—In announcing the successful exploit of the German submarine squadron which sank three British cruisers, the official War Office bulletin, issued today, makes no mention of any German casualties. "This is believed to indicate that the submarines successfully returned to their base undamaged."

The announcement of the successful raid inspired Berlin. On all sides it is pointed out as an excellent revenge for the British operations against the patrol cruiser squadron at Heligoland.

THE KEY

To a more intimate knowledge of Accident Prevention and Safety First Work is to be found at the Home and School League Carnival and Convention of Safety, to be held at Convention Hall, September 26th, 28th, 29th, 1914. Evenings at 2.00 o'clock. Afternoons at 8.00 o'clock.

COME, AND BRING THE CHILDREN

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COMEDY AND TRAGEDY FROM GREAT EUROPEAN WAR DRAMA

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This information was contained in a letter received yesterday by an attaché of the German consulate in New York from his mother in Saxony, who wrote telling him how the children had flocked enthusiastically to the arsenals when the call for their services went out. They left the fields and the playgrounds, she said, to bear arms against the enemy. But while the country is enthusiastic,

the letter ends, all industries are shut down and there is no work for the thousands in Saxony who are in dire straits from hunger.

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CANADA WILL RUSH FORCE OF 31,200 MEN TO EUROPE

Premier Says 10,000 More Will Follow Before November.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 23.—Thirty-one thousand Canadian troops will sail for service on the Continent within the next week. This announcement was made officially by Premier Borden.

Until then it was supposed that the first Canadian contingent would be 22,000 men, but upon the advice of the War Office it has been decided that all the troops now assembled at Valcartier shall be sent to the front at once. Thus, including the Princess Patricia Light Infantry, the Canadian expeditionary force will number approximately 31,200 men, and 7500 horses. It will comprise 11 battalions of horse and field artillery of six guns each. In addition, four heavy guns, 60-pounders, will go forward, as well as a number of machine guns. It is announced that a second contingent of 19,000 men will be recruited immediately and sent to the front before November. This will bring the Canadian fighting force at the front up to 50,000 men and troops will be sent from time to time to keep the force up to that fighting strength.

ULSTER WILL FURNISH DIVISION OF TROOPS

Home Rule Giant Stirrs Patriotism of Volunteers.

BELFAST, Ireland, Sept. 23.—Nationalist Ireland's patriotic attitude toward the war since the placing of the home rule law on the statute book has disabused the minds of Ulstermen of the suspicion that the home rulers might seek to take an unworthy advantage of the war crisis. The result is that the recruiting at the old town hall for Lord Kitchener's army is proceeding as rapidly as the machinery can accommodate it.

It is clear that the Ulster Volunteers intend to furnish a full division to the British. Recruiting proceeds with equal briskness in the provinces. The raw men are dispatched in contingents to camps in the north of Ireland to complete their training. The forthcoming visit of Sir Edward Carson and Bonar Law is exciting great interest and the visitors will receive an enthusiastic welcome.

If Lady Carson, the Ulster leader's bride, accompanies him she will be received with particular warmth by the Unionist, Carson and Law will come September 25, Ulster Day, the anniversary of the signing of the covenant.

The feeling is spreading that the blood shed by Ulster and the Nationalists of Ireland in the cause of the Empire will make easier a solution of the Irish question after the war, if it does not cause that question to disappear from politics. Meanwhile, Sir Edward Carson and Bonar Law will be supported during the coming visit by the whole body of Ulster Unionist Members of Parliament.

HALL REACHES FINALS

Meets Winner of Pell-Washburn Match for West Side Title.

FORREST HILL, L. I., Sept. 23.—Walter Merrill Hall, who won the club championship last year, advanced to the final round in the class A division of the West Side Tennis Club singles here yesterday, defeating Hugh Tallant, the old Harvard racket wielder, two sets to one at 2-6, 6-3, 6-0.

Charles C. Pell and Watson M. Washburn moved up to the semifinal round on a default by Gustave F. Touchard, while Washburn defeated Louis Graes in the second round at 7-5, 6-4, 6-1.

ENGLAND IN GLOOM OVER TEUTON REPLY TO CHURCHILL TALK

Kaiser Soon Accepted Challenge to "Come Out and Fight"—German Tells How His Submarine Watched Ship.

By W. ORTON TEWSON

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The sinking of three British cruisers in the North Sea after they were torpedoed by German submarines cast gloom over London, the more so as every one had Winston Churchill's optimistic and fighting speech fresh in mind.

It is fully recognized what a tremendous strain is imposed on the British fleet by its tireless vigil and the natural impatience of the men for a fight, but that the Germans are not altogether inactive is proved by yesterday's prompt reply to Mr. Churchill's utterance.

In view of the disaster the following narrative of a Munich man who took part in a German submarine trip to the coast of Scotland is doubly interesting. It is taken from the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, of last Wednesday, and reads:

"At a distance of 1500 metres from the enemy, we were playing the accordion and the enemy never heard us. More than once when our motors were going full blast we could not hear what the accordion was playing, but we guessed the time from the movements of the player, and the looks of his fingers as they glided over the keys.

"On our right side, in Lorraine, the enemy has again passed the frontier with several small columns. He has reconquered Domerec, south of Briant, and Sempy and Elme, north of Nancy."

Further additional information in the Paris statement was that Germans in the Woëvre district have directed their movements toward Saint Roubaux and Ligny.

"In Serbia," the dispatch stated, "a general battle has been in progress for a week in the region of Krupina."

It was I-I-I that was sunk by H. M. S. Birmingham.

"All the way along the English Coast we went at times under water. Six hours' work and six hours' sleep for the whole 10 days. So the days passed by, a little while under, a little while on top—that was the only variation. Then, for once, there came a sensation. One after another had to leave his place for a minute and take a peep through the periscopes.

"It was the prettiest picture I ever saw. Up there like a lot of powerful lamps lay the English squadron, without care, as if there were no such thing as German sea wolves in armored clothing."

"For two hours we lay there under the water on the outskirts."

"We could with certainty have succeeded in fetching under a big cruiser, but we must not we were on patrol, our boat had further work to do. It was a lot to expect from our commander, so near to the enemy, and the torpedo must remain in its tube. The hunter must find the game, who before the deer stalking begins, spots on his hunting trail a fine buck 20 yards before him."

GERMANS REOCCUPY TOWNS. FRENCH EMBASSY HEARS

Three Taken, Instead of One, as Announced in Paris.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—That the Germans have reconquered three towns opposite the French right wing in Lorraine was made clear when the full text of the official statement from the French War Office was read at the French Embassy here today. The official statement as given out in Paris set forth that Domerec, south of Briant, had been reconquered by the enemy.

The Embassy received a statement, however, which contains this phrase:

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While Europe wars, let America work

We have a new tariff, lower than any in recent years. Yet imports have fallen off ten million dollars in a month.

We have a new banking law, designed to put us beyond the reach of panic. Yet every stock exchange in the country—with two or three exceptions—is closed.

We have been blessed with the greatest crops in the history of the United States. Yet the price of wheat is higher than at any time in the last 16 years.

In view of these things, are we overstating the case when we say that in the last two months the world has been turned upside down?

Will you pardon us if we ask you if you have adjusted yourself to this new condition? Are you going after markets—not only abroad, but right here at home—which Europe has abandoned?

While Europe wars, let America work

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